SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1890, The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending Dec. 11, 1880, was:

A Rainbow Set in the Sky of the De mocracy.

New York drew a long breath and experienced a feeling of relief that the heavy nightmare which had brooded over the city was gone. And, lo, in the sky of the Democracy a new rainbow of Hope is set!

We have entertained no ill will and feeling of spite against Mr. KELLY; and we indulge in no petty spirit of exultation over his

But freemen of whatever political complexion and all freedom-loving men, it seems to us, have good reason to rejoice that the arbitrary, one-man power which lorded it over the Demogracy of this city and this State has been crushed. Whatever methods were used to accomplish Mr. KELLY's discomfiture-and of these we know nothing whatever-they could never have proved efficient but for the strong current of popular sentment which had set in against Mr. KELLY's dietation.

Now, let us hear no more of this hall or that hall, of Tammany Hall or any other; but only of Democracy, a true, national, Jeffersonian Democracy, free from divisions, free from dictators, free from men who sell it out at elections.

Mr. KELLY defeated Gov. ROBINSON Mr. Kelly defeated the renomination of Gov. TILDEN, and in that way prepared for the defeat of the national Democracy. And finally, when the election came on, he defeated the very candidate, a true and unexceptionable man, whose nomination he had promoted. What is his reward?

He is now defeated himself. The municipal authority which he sought to clutch has evaded his grasp.

We indulge in no personal exultation at his overthrow; but the manner in which the poisoned chalice has been commended to his own lips is instructive.

Mr. James Byars of Covington, Tennessee writes to inquire the precise meaning of "the untrammelled initiative of the individual citizen," which THE SUN has repeatedly declared to be a matter of fundamental political principle.

It relates to the question of more or less interference by Government in the affairs of men. In a highly centralized country the Government interferes a great deal; in a truly republican country it interferes hardly at all; no more, indeed, than is absolutely

necessary to maintain order and enforce law. The initiative of the individual citizen is untrammelled where he can undertake and carry on any business of any sort, or any action, political, social, literary, commercial, or industrial, without being interfered with, or controlled, or hindered by the Government. This is what we contend for. Up to the time of the civil war this was the great characteristic of American institutions and American self-government. Since then there has been a great falling off in this respect. The Government has interfered a great deal more than ever before. The initiative of the individual citizen, his power to undertake, initiate, and execute any sort of enterprise, has been trammelled and diminished. The progress of the country and the spread of democratic republican institutions generally have been checked thereby.

It is another way of saying the best gov ernment is that which governs least.

No Captain-General for America.

If HAYES's proposition to confer upon Gen. GRANT a title made odious by its association with the suppression of liberty in Cuba could safely be regarded as merely one more instance of his gift at blundering, it would not be worth discussion.

Of course, even taking HAYES'S own supposition that there exists a passionate popular longing to confer upon GRANT renewed military rank and emoluments, his plan for giving expression to that longing would still show a total want of tact. For the name he proposes for the new office would still be in the worst possible taste; and an act of popular homage, designed to be gracious and grateful, should at least be performed gracefully.

But the characteristic of HAYES'S proposition is not a want of tact; nor is there any evidence in it of bungling. The grade of Captain-General, though familiar to our people to-day only through the Spanish command in Cuba, is a very old one, and historic in other services as well as the Spanish. The French still have a Captain-General of subsistence; and in the English the title of Captain-General was the true and technical one to denote the commanderto create a Captaincy-General would be resorting to the earlier military practice of the service on which our own military fabric

is chiefly based. But the rank of Captain-General, wherever it subsists or is on occasion revived in the British service to-day, is always one of mixed military and civil control; it is one in which a man is to use supreme military means, if necessary, to enforce his own civil mandates. Thus, it was the title applied to Marquis Wellesley, during his period of government in India; and it is one of the titles still belonging to the Governor-

General of Canada. We may now, perhaps, in view of these admitted functions of the Captaincy-General, whenever created or revived in our time by English-speaking people, understand one underlying purpose of those who made HAYES their mouthplece. No one, of course, will accuse HAYES of originating anything in any of his messages. Even the recommendations of a Cabinet Secretary of Agriculture, a national university, and so on, which might conceivably be his, have always been traced to LE Duc, W. K. Rogers. and other people of that sort; and in his current message, everything he says about the navy will be found in Mr. R. W. Thompson's report, and everything he says about the army in Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSEY'S, with

the sole exception of this GRANT project. The truth seems to be that there are as many different shades of opinion among those whose politics pivot on GRANT, revolving around him as a centre, as there are in the Bonapartist party of France. Some original GRANT men seem to be quite ready now to shelve him with a private eleemosynary pension, in hope of getting rid of him as a public force forever; others seem to be joining in the same pension scheme with the exactly opposite view of giving bin the sinews of his war for capturing the next Presidency; but the Stalwart Imperialists

right the highest military command in the country, and one that will foreshadow the mixed military and civil rulership they propose for him hereafter; and it is these who, making HAYES their mouthpiece, push the Captaincy-General with all that the name

mplies. It may be said that HAYES contemplated only an appointment for GRANT on the retired list. Such is not his language. He specially asks the creation of a new grade in the army itself; and in recommending that there should be attached to the office 'suitable provisions relating to the compensation, retirement, and other details," ne merely recommended provisions that attach to every existing grade on the active

But what would it matter whether GRANT were Captain-General active or retired? The grade itself would outrank any other; and officers on the retired list are always assignable to duty. On the supposition of a league between the coming President, GAR-FIELD, and the GRANT managers, the grade of Captain-General on the retired list would be as available for any purposes they may have as that of the same grade on the active list.

Active or retired, we want no Captain-General in this country.

The Constitution of our fathers provides that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

The British Provincial Press.

The last general election in the United Kingdom signally enhanced the reputation of the provincial newspapers. They had predicted the revolution in public opinion, which almost all the London journals pronounced improbable. Mr. GLADSTONE had ong contended that the great provincial organs were more trustworthy mirrors of popular sentiment, and more influential within their several localities, than their metropolitan rivals. Conservative politicians, however, following the example of Lord Beaconspield, who has never been particulary civil to the most powerful representatives of London journalism, have heretofore treated the provincial press with contemptuous indifference. Now, however, they show signs of profiting by a sharp lesson, and their weightiest organ, the London Quarterly, devotes a great deal of space in the current number to the British newspapers published outside of the metropolis.

There are some broad facts deducible from the Quarterly's minute and exhaustive survey, which will prove interesting to American readers. It is surprising, for instance, at first sight, that the increased importance of the provincial press should coincide in point of time with the vastly augmented circulation of London journals in the provinces. A few years ago a daily edition of 40,000 or 50,000 was deemed a remarkable phenomenon in the metropolis, whereas now the Daily Telegraph alone issues more than a quarter of a million copies per diem, while the outputs of the Times and Daily News are understood to reach about 100,000 and 170,000 respectively. That this enormous quantity of papers is not absorbed by the capital, but is largely required by provincial demand, will be inferred from the measures taken to supply out-of-town subscribers. Since 1876 newspaper trains have started at a little after 5 every morning from the termini of the Great Western, Northwestern, Midland, and Great Northern Railways, for the express purpose of carrying London journals into the great manufacturing districts of central and northern England and of southern Scotland. The result is that these papers, which are folded and sorted the way, are delivered in Birmingham by half past 7, in Bristol about 9 A. M., in Manchester soon after 10, in Liverpool an hour later, and in Newcastle by noon. Yet it is during the very period when such appliances have been employed to convert the whole of England into one compact constituency of the London press, that provincial newspapers have most strikingly advanced in credit and circulation. The explanation of this fact seems to be that since the recent increase in the proportion of express trains on the English railways, and the wholesale introduction of sleeping cars and dining saloons on wheels, men of business seldom stay over night in London. but become more and more engressed in their local interests and affairs. According to the Quarterly, there are literally millions of persons of wealth, position, and influence in the great provincial centres who do not pass a single night in the metropolis from one year to another. The inference is that the out-of-town circulation of London journals, considerable as it seems, must be mainly confined to the landowning and professional classes, whereas the commercial and industrial elements, which are rapidly tending to become, if they are not already, dominant in the community. And their views and interests reflected in local organs.

Although the number of provincial daily papers printed in the United Kingdom has been greatly multiplied within the past thirty-five years, there are still but 139, or service, down to the time of MARLBOROUGH, little more than one-seventh of the number published in the United States and Canada. Of these, fifty-six morning and in-chief. Thus it might at first appear that forty evening papers are credited to the English provinces, three morning and one evening to Wales, fourteen morning and seven evening to Scotland, one orning paper to the Isle of Man, and one to Jersey, thirteen morning and four evening to Ireland. Most of these local sheets have what we should call a very contracted circulation. Thus, even in so large a town as Brighton, neither of the three daily papers which it supports prints more than 4,000 copies a day. So, too, the most successful of the dailles published in such a great industrial centre as Bradford views with great complacency an output of 13,000. There are, of course, some provincial journals which address a far wider audience, such as the Newcastle Chronicle, whose circulation is above 40,000 a day. Still more successful are the Ediaburgh Scotsman, the Glasgow News, the Manchester Guardian, the Leeds Mercury, and the Dublin Freeman's Journal. It is worth noting that seven daily news-Manchester, four in Birmingham, three in lack of faith which is exhibited on every side.

ilasgow, six in Belfast, and five in Dublin. The first-rate provincial newspapers are ittle behind the best of the London journals their special wires, together with a reportng staff in London for the collection of information. It is computed that the outlay entailed by a special wire, including the pay of the special employees requisite, does not all far short of \$10,000 a year. Moreover, a daily paper cannot gain a place in the front rank of the provincial press without obtain- ence of an Established Church. But he was ing all of REUTER's telegrams, which to sorry to say that he could not perceive or \$1,470, and to outsiders \$1,617, per annum. Moreover, in a large shipping and manufacturing town, such as Liverpool, Manchester, | Is familiar, but we have also increased and Leeds, Birmingham, or Sheffleld, it is necessary to contract also for daily telegraphed reports of New York prices. REUTER's tele- vigorous in the United States. Ours is a grams, indeed, form but a small part of the country justly celebrated for its multimetropolitan news bought by the leading | plicity of religions. are evidently for conferring on GRANT out- | provincial journals through the Press Asso- |

ciation. Parliamentary news, either fully or briefly reported, and general news, summarized from the daily papers in London, or collected in all parts of the kingdom by the agents of the association, form components of the mass of matter regularly forwarded. London correspondence is not supplied by the Press Association, but each of the chief provincial journals maintains for this specific purpose at least one member of its editorial staff in the metropolis. The London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian is an example of the best work done in this direction, and it not infrequently anticipates much that appears in the London press. The Western Morning News, printed at Plymouth, has also long been noted for its London correspondence, a great quantity of which appears every day. The Newcastle Chronicle, to which we referred above, maintains two London offices, one as the headquarters of its special telegraphic wire, the other as a city office for commercial intelligence. The Scotsman and Glasgow News are both printed on Walter presses, like those used in the Times office, and the second journal has two private wires to London, besides special arrangements with the rallway companies. The North British Daily Mail, also a Glasgow journal, was for a long time the only sheet in the world printed on a web machine, by which a paper is not only printed on both sides and cut by a single operation, but also folded, and delivered ready for sale at the

rate of about 8,000 copies per hour. It is clear that the best provincial journals in Great Britain are conducted with extraordinary energy, and that their ample telegraphic and general arrangements enable them to keep pace with their most progressive London contemporaries in the matter of news. It is also acknowledged by the Quarterly that the substance, form, and tone of their political writing are often admirable, and that their literary contents are of a creditable, if not of a high, order. In view of such resources and exertions, we can understand how the provincial press should have managed to grasp a large and rapidly expanding influence. The fact remains that men accustomed to work on London newspapers do not find provincial journalism by any means to their taste. Mr. James Han-NAY, who was invited to conduct the Edinburgh Courant, has given in Temple Bar a satirical account of his adventures, and Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY, after a short experience, threw up the editorship of another Scotch newspaper, although tempted by the offer of a salary considerably in excess of that usually paid to a provincial journalist.

Shall There Be Union or Further Division ?

The Scotch delegates to the great Presby terian Council at Philadelphia showed that they had clearer heads than most of their associates; and, moreover, some of them were far more liberal in their views, and more courageous in the expression of them, than orthodox theologians are went to be For even in Scotland, the fountain head of Presbyterianism, there is more outspoker discontent with the old standards of faith than there is here in the United States.

Timidity is the clerical vice always and everywhere, but it is especially prevalent among our orthodox ministers. They are afraid to commit themselves, and therefore, whether it is a Pan-Presbyterian Council or a National Congregational Council which is held, the great majority successfully devote themselves to the work of staving off the discussion of controverted questions. They would have everything appear lovely and harmonious, presperous and delightful though nobody is really satisfied with things as they are.

Two of the Scotch delegates to the Pres byterian Council, having returned home, have lately delivered addresses in which they gave the results of their observations at Philadelphia. The delegates from our own Presbyterian churches came back with reports that the Council brought out only hopeful indications. We do not remember to have heard anything different from a single one of them. The Rev. Dr. Wallace of the United Presbyterian Church, for instance, tells us in a recent article that the Council showed that Presbyterianism "Is a living power, earnest and active;" that "liberalism has very few friends" in it; that the utterances of the speakers left "no reasonable doubt of their steadfastness in the faith;" and that "Presbyterianism is not disposed to abandon its Calvinism, nor is it ashamed of it."

But what do Prof. BRUCE and Prof. FLINT of Scotland say? As a muster of Presbyte rians, the Council was very successful, Prof. Burge said at Glasmow: "but they were characterized by a spirit of self-satisfaction and boastfulness, and while the delegates agreed in the main, they were divided into two sections, liberal and conservative, the latter being numerically the stronger." But he seems to think that liberalism had more than "very few friends." Undoubtedly it had many more than appeared, for it took courage to avow liberal opinions, and the tactics of the majority seem to have been to make of the Council a love feast, a mutual admiration society, where a dissenting voice should sound rude and inharmonious. That is probably why Prof. BRUCE found it so

self-satisfied and boastful an assembly. The great dangers which menace the Church from intidelity were treated as of comparatively small consequence. They were discussed, it is true; but of practical measures for opposing infidelity, the Council was able to suggest none. Presbyterianism is so grand and glorious that of course it must conquer its enemies, was the burden of the most applauded addresses at this self-satisfied and boastful assembly. But Prof. BRUCE is, more concerned about the peril of the Church. It is so great that, in his opinion, it can only be averted by the combination of all Protestant orthodoxy against It. The Christian Church, in its divided condition, is unable, he thinks, to cope with infidelity. Such differences of doctrine and order as exist between the different religious denominations known as evangelical -the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Independents, as he classifies them-are of papers are supported in Liverpool, five in | small account in comparison with the entire

The necessity for the union of the Church against intidelity is something we have often urged on the denominations. They are n respect of enterprise. Most of these have | priding thomselves on their individual strength, and yet no one of them is making satisfactory progress. Meanwhile, however, unbelief is advancing with rapid strides.

Prof. FLINT, speaking at Edinburgh, referred to the same subject. It was urged, he said, that the great obstacle to the union of the churches in Scotland was the existnembers of the Press Association cost | learn that the prospects of union were any better with us. We have here not only the variety of sects with which the Old World extended it, and sects which have ceased to exist in Scotland and Germany are still

Prof. FLINT rightly anticipates further

divisions, for "the influence of modern philosophical speculation and of modern criticism has been as yet comparatively little felt in the American Church, at least outside of some of the New England States. In the ordinary course of events it could not long be unfelt, and it is to be feared that under the pressure of the perplexities which it must produce, other divisions will be caused." In his opinion the forces tending toward division are at least as powerful as

the unitive forces in operation. Undoubtedly the facts justify his fears The yeast of infidelity is working in our churches far more than appears on the surface. The great effort of all the orthodox denominations is to keep its effects from observation. Clerical timidity prevents the utterance of doubts, and yet they are prevailing among the clergy and laity both, and the time for the outbreak of unbe lief cannot long be put off. What Prof. BRUCE ealls modern philosophical speculation and modern criticism is undermining and honeycombing orthodox theology. It has made itself felt to a far greater degree in our churches than Prof. BRUCE was able to discover; and certainly his prediction that its effect must soon appear unmistakably is a correct forecast.

The orthodox councils may be self-satisfied and boastful on the surface, but many of their delegates are really agitated by doubt and paralyzed by indecision. Indications of the inevitable break up of this apparent harmony multiply. The spread of infidelity in the Church itself is alarming.

Thaddeus Stevens.

THADDEUS STEVENS was buried in the graveyard for colored people at Lancaster. He declined to lay his bones with those who were too proud to associate themselves even in death with the race whose sufferings had excited his sympathy. In his public conduct, in his domestic life, and in all his testamentary arrangements, he made clear his detestation of the distinction which society had always maintained.

STEVENS was certainly the great com-

moner of the war period. He was for a while the House of Representatives; its action lay in his voice. Opposition wilted before his strong will. Weaker men, and sometimes more conscientious men, cowered beneath his lash, and were driven into measures they would fain have escaped. Gen. GARPIELD, for instance, did not believe in the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws; he had, indeed, demonstrated their unconstitutionality in the Supreme Court; but he voted for them under Stevens's stern command, as obediently as if it had been high treason to have an opinion of his own. STEVENS tolerated "no nonsense," as he called it. When a member offended him, or was slack in his service, which he called the service of the party, he had no hesitation in writing to the gentleman's constituents that he had no further use for him, and they had better keep him at home. He never pretended that he thought the reconstruction laws constitutional. On the contrary, he candidly stated his opinion that they were entirely "outside the Constitution," and as candidly expressed his sovereign contempt for the intellect of any man who supposed they were inside. His doctrine of political necessity covered the case. He had no notion of pausing to consider matters of mere legal right when the interests he had in charge required him to go ahead.

With much of the moral coarseness of DANTON, he had many of the high mental junlities of MIRABEAU. He was one of the greatest of revolutionary leaders. He rode the storm, and rode it for a purpose. There was a time when Mr. LINCOLN'S power was not comparable to the actual power wielded by Stevens. No other man in American history has ever occupied the singular position which courage, genius, and stern con-

viction gave hin The story of Mr. STEVENS's life is also closely interwoven with the most interesting chapters in the history of Pennsylvania. works, and the State polities of a by-gone age, his name is inseparably connected. On the whole, Thaddeus Stevens's blography, if executed with a frankness and courage similar to his own, would be one of the mest interesting and instructive biographies ever written. Mr. Enwarm Mo-PHERSON is his literary executor, and the public expectation has more than once been aroused by announcements that he had the work in hand. The time has arrived for a candid and dispassionate review of the political conduct of the group of anti-slavery leaders, of whom Mr. STEVENS was the most powerful, and for a time the most conspicuous; and it is to be hoped that his anpointed biographer will not longer withhold the materials for a proper judgment.

Judge DONORUE is not injured, and will not be, by the denunciations showered on his head by John Kelly.

No man on the bench has more indepenlence or greater courage. These are qualities uncongenial to Mr. KELLY. But the people appreciate them

Whatever merit, whatever honor, whatever glory, belongs to the raising of the two undred and fifty thousand dollars for Gen. GRANT, it all belongs to Mr. George Jones. ditor and principal proprietor of the New

Let Mr. Jones, one of the most worthy of men, honest as the day, enjoy, and enjoy exdusively, the merit of what has been done; for to him it fairly belongs.

The Methodists, like the Baptists, are spending large sums of money annually in trying to convert Europe to their faith. Their Missionary Committee, at its recent session in this city, appropriated over \$68,000 for missions in Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Some of the Western members urged that the sums voted were too large, and that more attention should be given to domestic missions in the West, where money would go much further than in Europe. And certainly common sense scenis to be on their side. Germany and the Scandinavian countries are sending to the West thousands of immigrants annually, and, instead of forwarding money for their conversion across the ocean, the sums might be far more profliably spent on them after their arrival. Moreover, if the Methodists and other Christian denominations once suc caed in converting this country, the work of everting the rest of the world will be comparatively easy.

Now that we are passing through some thing like a revolution in city politics, let it be carried still further by diminishing the number of officeholders, and reducing some of their salaries. The taxpayers are ready to stand a good deal of reform of that sort.

Since there are enough buyers of astrological almanacs, even in these days, to make it profitable to publish them, it is not at all unlikely that there are persons who will look upon the selipse of the moon that is to occur on next Thursday as a sinister event. The astrologers say that an eclipse presages the death of some illustrious person.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE. The stormy weather keeps the steamers

overdue, and plays haves with the delivery of European newspapers. It was only two days ago that the views of the English press in regard to the late Lord Chief Justice of England became known here. Sir Alexander Cockburn who for the last twenty-one years has held that exalted post, died very suddenly of heart disease, at the age of 78. The deceased lawver belonged to an old Scotch family, the baronety, which now becomes extinet, dating from 1627. Sir Alexander was best known on this side of the Atlantic as presiding Judge at the Tichborne trial, and from the part he took in the Geneva arbitration. Though a profound lawyer, he did not allow his respect for the law o blind his judgment in eases where the carrying out of its edicts to the bitter end would have worked injustice. To this trait in his character was due much of the respect that was accorded to him. Referring to a celebrated assault case between newspaper men, which occurred about a year ago, and which will be tried shortly, he freely expressed his sentiments in private to the following effect: "If any gentleman strikes another and is challenged for it, he cannot avoid accepting the challenge without laying himself open to a charge of cowardies." When still an unknown barrister he defended a man charged with the killing of a noted duellist who had forced a duel on him. Cockburn's address to the jury was short and to the point. In closing he said: "Gentlemen, my learned friend has told you that this is murder; the Judge will tell you that this is murder; I know that it is no murder, and you know that it is no mur-

der." The jury found the prisoner "not guilty." The death of the Lord Chief Justice has brought to the surface many amusing stories of him. On one occasion, when a young barrister, he had to examine a witness named Phinn, and asked him, "How do they spell it, with an For a Ph?" "Some spell it one way and some the other." replied the witness. "But there is surely a right way." "Of course," re-plied the witness. "Very good," rejoined Cockburn, "How do you spell it yourself."

I don't spell it at all! I always makes my mark.' Sir Alexander used to tell another good story against himself: He was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. B. was for the defendant. Cockbarn called a witness and proceeded to examine him.
"I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff, Mr. Jones. Is that so?" replied the man. "What did he say?" demanded Cockburn. Mr. B. promptly rese and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence. But Cockburn persisted, and Mr. B. thereupon appealed to the Judges, who, after a time, retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour, and when they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put his question. "Well, what did he say?" asked counsel. "Please, sir, he wasn't

at home!" replied the witness. Sir Alexander was a good shot and an enthu-siastic yachtsman. He delighted in ladies' society, and was very fond of music. But he was seen to the greatest advantage in his library. whither he liked to adjourn to smoke a cigar after the departure of all but a few favored guests. There he used to speak freely about his experiences at the bar and tell how he brought home the famous Rugeley murder to the guilty party. At the time he was Solicitor-General, and it fell to him to prosecute. Palmer, the murderer, was a medical man, an expert chemist, and had, as he thought, completely covered up the traces of his poisonings. Sir Alexander was convinced of his guilt, gave his whole attention to the matter, and for weeks studied day and night the effects of various poisons on the human system. When he had mastered the aubject he called together a council of medical friends and made them examine him as to his knowledge of toxicology, and it was this study of the subject that enabled him to bring the murderer to the gallows. Palmer is said to have remarked shortly before his execution that nothing but the skill of the Solicitor-General could have proved him guilty.

A writer in the London World cays:

A writer in the London World cays:

It was in connection with the Palmer trial that he told
me be exercised what he considered the greatest compliment ever paid to him. Palmer was in the habit, as
he stood in the dock, of writing instructions or suggestions to his attorney. Mr. Smith, secreting them up into
Ohe of these, which has the immediately destination
of the control of the control of the control of the concitet of guilty had been prenounced by the jury, was
atterward handed to Sir Alexander Cocknurs. It ingredy
contained these words: "It's the riding that has done
it?" conveying thereby, in sporting metaphor, which
Palmer was constantly using, the prisoner's epimon that
it was solety due to the Attorney-teneral's conduct of the

The possibility that disease may be imparted in the milk we drink has been shown over and over again, and still new cases are reported of scarlet and typhold fevers being spread by means of the lacteal fluid in the vicinity of London and other large towns. The London Truth now publishes a communication from a physician, calling attention to the danger of habitually drinking aerated waters. It seems the carbonic acid which supplies the "fizz" of these cooling drinks has the property of dissolving the lead of which the stoppers and syphons are made. This lead, when taken two or three times a day into the system, is apt to become ctively poisonous. Nor is this the only danger. Unless the water is pure before being charged with the gas it will retain its deleterious ingredients, and several cases of typhoid fever have been traced back to a drink of so-called soda water, which was in reality a mixture of carbonic acid gas and sewage.

Berlioz's" Damnation of Faust" has been repeated in London by Mr. Charles Halis's choir and orchestra, brought from Manchester for the purpose. The music is so well known in New York that any notice of it is unnecessary. Attention may be called to one fact of significance for our local musicians. Mr. Santley is said not to have been so satisfactory in the part of Mephistopheles as Herr Henschel. Now, to us it is clear that Herr Henschel is not as good in the part as other vocalists whom we have been accustomed to decry. The conclusion is obvi-

Under the direction of Prof. Owen the Natural History Department of the South Kensigton Museum rapidly approaches completion. Not the least remarkable thing will be the building itself, concerning the symmetry and colossal proportions of which the leading architects of the world are unanimous in praise. The whole of the collection of wonders that has so long een stowed away in the vaults of the British Museum has not yet arrived, but enough is there to give an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking. Skeletens of mammoth beasts which existed before the present mountains and seas were evolved from chaos are side by side with the newest discoveries in the animal. vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

The exceptionally cold weather has driven away the fish from the Scotch waters, and hun dreds of tons of sprats have been taken off the post of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Lord Rosebery has purchased a site for a mansion at Knightsbridge, London, near the new barracks. It is intended to erect a house that will be three times as large as the ordinary residences in that neighborhood. This, when built, will become the social headquarters of the Liberal party, It is reported, however, hat Lord Rosebery's health is not good, and that his physicians have ordered him to pass the coming winter in a milder climate than that

The Paris Figure has just achieved another mmense success in the line of "the puff oblique," On the 18th of November, M Rodays, who has proved himself an admirably apt successor of the late Villemessant, persuaded every artist of renown in Paris to assist at the dedication of a bust of Offenbach in the Théatre des Variétés. A performance of motley character was given by such singers and players as Van Ghell, Theo, Jane Hading Judic, Nielly-Meyer, Peschard, Angele, Zulma, Bouffar, Galli-Marie, Van Zandt, Jeanne Granier, Capoul, Maurel, Jolly, Vauthier, Grivot, and other popular artists of burlesque and comic opera. Detaille, the painter of soldiers, designed the programme, which was illustrated with suggestions of every one of Offenbach's operas, and Melihac, who invented so many libretti for the father of opera bouffe contributed an elegy. The ciaque was tearfully led by no less a dignitary than the Schneider herself; she was prevented by a severe cold | has the

from doing more. The audience included Queen Isabella of Spain, the Rothschilds -In Fisk University, Nashville, a great Baron Haussman, Lachaud and all the lawevival is going on among the students. About a duren

yers. Grevin and all the artists, Blowitz of the are reported as converted. A regular prayer meeting is beld every day. London Times and all the foreign correspondents, Arsène Houssaye and all the feuilleton--At Albuquerque, in New Mexico, a Conists, Lecoeq and all the composers, and every gregational church has been erganized, which is the first in the Territory. The Rev. J. M. Ashley, a missionary of member of the fashionable world besides. long experience, has been chosen as pas The Figure was se delighted with the success o its latest device for self-advertisement that it -The Rev. Mr. Dobson of Muncie, Ind., printed not only the names of the people who played and sang, and of the people who were there, but also the names of the modistes who made the dresses, and even of the florist who

thusiasm was lavished was worth about \$25.

its extreme limits in England and the United

Britain to a new phase of Oriental art. The

wonderful skill with which the Japanese

translate objects naturally beautiful into a sys-

tem of decoration that is as severe and pure in

its forms as geometry itself and as epulent in

color as a bed of flowers, achieved on its first

assault an easy conquest of the Anglo-Saxon

mind. Ever since the first introduction to

English favor of the broad washes, the distinct

outlines, the flat treatment, and the new tones

of the Japanese artist, there has been a growing

eagerness on the part of English desorators to

relieve the hard, utilitarian, or profuse taste of

English householders with the tender and deli-

cate ornamentations of the remote East. Just at

present Japan is fast giving place to British

India as the source of artistic novelties. Thanks

to the good taste of the Prince of Wales, the

drawing rooms of London show an unusual

hospitality to the workmanship of Benares, of

Travancore, of Delhi, and of Trichinopoly. The

hammered and graven brass ware of the holy

city of Benares has supplanted the cloisonnee

of Kioto in Mayfair, and even Sir Garnet Wolse-ley's wonderful collection of Satsuma is for-

gotten in the fashionable rage for the shining

lotabs and trays and serages in which the

needle of the patient Hindoo has traced, as in

cobwebs, the pictured legends and traditions of

his race and of his religion. It almost shocks

one to know that even the idols of India have

become playthings for English children, and

that among the presents of the coming Christ-

mas Anglo-Indians rejoice to discover the

efficies in miniature of Siva, of Krishna, of

One of the sights of Paris in spring and

antumn is the Hôtel des Ventes of the Rue

Drouot. The Hôtel des Ventes is a sort of cen-

tral auction bazaar, presided over by one of the

best known characters in Paris-M. Charles

Pillet. His monosyllable equivalent of the English "gone!" has been the knell of many a

vast estate, personal and real. Although a

private affair, in the American sense, his sales-

room is recognized as the headquarters of all

the bailiffs and brokers in Paris, and every day

from 1 to 6 an enormous crowd of idlers gathers

to witness the dissipation of household furni-ture, wardrobes, libraries, and picture galleries

under the inexorable hammer of the austiencer

So many people go to look and not to buy, that

M. Pillet is seriously considering whether

would not facilitate his business to charge a

franc admission fee, and thus exclude from the

sales all but people having actual business in

the Hotel des Ventes or willing to pay for the

privilege of seeing the goods of others put up

Mr. Bayard's Reply to Mr. Conkling's Letter

published in the Philadelphia Press of Oct. 29.

and in the State Sentinel at Dover, were never

heard of by me until Nov. 15, and I then settled

the fact that I had made no such statements by

saving they were false and malicious, and I re-

From Nym Crinkle's Feuilleton

There are pleasant little paragraphs about

Theodore Moss's daughter and her approaching mar-riage, sticking out of the dull parterre of journalism, like early violets. It is not allowable to say much about

what is a purely private matter, and yet who that has ever been a guest in Theodore Mess's house and remem-bers the charming, nut-brown maids of the establish-ment can forbear to throw something, if it is only a

flower of speech, after them when they leave that ho

circle. I recall an August week some years ago when and a journalistic friend found ourselves in Theodor

Moss's seaside home at Long Branch. Life there seemed

to be a long mesta, but the sait sea air that fluttered the

awnings and blew forever through the place brought with it sea goddesses and sprites. They were beautiful

with the color and sparkle of out-doors. The flash of the

water was in their eyes and the unit of sunset in their cheeks. Mess was like a Rajab; be accepted so much

loveliness as destiny. It was the fashion to speak of him

in print as the lucky man, but I am sure that no one

could know how locky he was unless by being a guest in his family. Perhaps, after all. Arthur Wallack is the

And here, while touching as lightly as I can on what does not belong to the theatre, it is impossible not to make a passing remark about the unwavering shoulder-

o-shoulder attachment that has existed through all seasons and vicissitudes between Mr. Wallack and Mr. Mo

an attachment that has had the touchness of interlaced

roots, and which threatens to blossom at this late day

world so delightful as that kind o good fellowship which

sometimes springs up between father and sen. A peren-nial yeuthfulness in the elder made him adapt himself to the younger with charming ease, and it always seemed

te me that the boys believed their father was really the

best fellow in the world and preferred his company to that of anybody cise's. And then there would troop in the beauties of the Moss establishment, and somehow the

obby and offices of theatre took on a pleasant domestic

atmosphere that one never saw in any other play house

One of the Pastimes of Rich Men of Taste.

Mr. D. M. Treadwell, a bibliopole, read a

his experiences in privately illustrating books. He

wied by Rebert Hoe, Jr., and William T. Horn, a swyer of this city. Mr. Hee's collection represents

e onliny of a large amount of money. The bindings

f many of his volumes are very costly. The illustra-

many of his volumes are very costly. The filustraons are rearly all artist proof engravings, and his
without but concepts of test nursued by Mr. Hore,
the latter places the test to meet the size required
the latter places the test to meet the size required
to the argue engravings. Mr. Hoe admits bothing into
is because which is not of the size of the numbed mass
to treatwell thinks that Mr. Hoe passesses the flacest
after the engravings of works in the world and in
two high prises to an "least Walton" in on the
twes high prises to an "least Walton" in only
which with great ergs and need only whose the
transfer association between them and the test is an
intuitie association between them and the test is an
intuitie that the of works Mr. Treadwell described in
me of the electric pastings that men of wealth, taste and
closure are disposed to induce it.

described the collections of books thus illu-

or before a company of gentlemen in the residence of W. W. Kenyon at 308 Union street, Brooklyn, aren

with orange flowers. Many a time I have had oceas to admire the almost unique companionship of Mr. Wal-lack and his boys, and certainly there is nothing in this

man who ought to be called lucky.

sented the imputation that I had at any time

The statements referred to as having been

N. L. T.

Ganéea, and of Parvati.

to be knocked down.

made such charges.

tates, is giving way by degrees in Grea

was a Universalist, but now says that Universalism is only a pretext for atheism, and that it is lashing in Chris-tianity. Therefore he leaves his old faith and becomes a Congregationalist. -The Moravians had a neat Indian miscontributed a wreath of immortelles. It is a curious illustration of the economy of French journalism that the bust over which all this en-The extraordinary Japanization of public laste which began in France but has reached

sion chapel at New Westfield, Kan., but a tramp came there one night a week or two ago to lodge. It is thought that the fire in his pipe must have set the building ablaze. for in the morning nothing but a heap of asbes marked the place where the mission had been. The whole and tablishment was a loss, even the hymn books and catechames being consumed. -The ungodly in Indianapolis are now to

BUNBEAMS.

be afforded an opportunity of turning from their wicked ways. It is announced that Kynncellst flarrison will make that sity the seene of his next wreste with Satan. The attack will commence on the 2d of January, and continue probably for several weeks. Instead of going into the slume of the sinful city, Mr. Harrison operates in the most stylish Methodist church, where people of all grades are expected to gather. -The lost tribes of Israel cannot yet exactly be said to be found, but the search for them pever theless continues with great diligence. The Identifica-tion Society in Brooklyn did not die when Brother Wild

went to Canada, but still continues its eccentric exist. ence. The searchers in Great Britain maintain an organ called by the high-sessuding name of the fromh kener and Juda's Prophetic Resemper. This jearnal is issued weakly by the "British Israel Identity Corporation" in Lendon. -Although the Rev. Dr. Armitage is one of the most successful pastors in this city, as well as one of the oldest, he is epposed to pastorit visitation as a system. He believes that the practice is so frequently abused as to bring it into a measure of disreptia. He is in favor of ealling in a paster in special cases of

visit of some particular advantage to the family visited.

There are comparatively lew pasters who are willing to

proclaim this theory, but there are few who carry ou the system of pastoral and parcental visiting is the old fashioned way. -The Faculty and trustees of the Chicago Theological Seminary are much distorbed by the fact that Princeton Seminary called their pet Professor, Patton. They say it is wrong for a wealthy and old-established concern like Princeton to take advantage of the poverty and youth of a seminary like that at Chicago Princeton makes no reply, but it is understood that there are whispers about "the might and the right" in connection with this appropriation of Prof. Patton. Prince ton has now enough wealth and enough wealthy friends to provide kerself with what she wants in the way of

professors, buildings, or any other adjuncts of learning. -Seven Chubb locks of the latest pattern low secure the doors of St. Vedast's Church, London, it order that it may be keptelosed "for cleasing," while Rector Dale remains in prison. Mr. Dale and his friends claim that he is a martyr for the sake of conscience, and they are determined that if he cannot efficiate in the church popody else shall. The contraversy involved in this case is not merely in regard to Mr. Dale, nor is it confined to questions of rituriam. It strikes at the root of the union of Church and State, and soints to the nossible success of the efforts which are now in progress toward disestablishment. There is a widespread sym-pathy for Mr. Dale and a generally prevalent opinion that it was unfortunate to let the case go as far as it has. laving gone thus far, however, it is impossible to unde

-A clergyman residing in a town near Springfield, Mass, recently preached in a Springfield church, having preached in the same church about a year ago. Through some strange forresfulness, he had omitted to make a memerandum of what sermon he had preached on the first occasion. When, therefore, on this latter visit he anneanced the same text as before, and proceeded to read the same sermon, seme of the brethren winked at some of the others, and there was a general wreathing of the faces of the congregation with gentle church, and the talk came to the ears of the gentleman who had preached. Instead of being complimented by the fact that the people remembered what his sermed was about, he was much displeased at their taking any

notice of the blunder he made. ...The people of one of the principal churches in Coboes prepared and advertised a supper a few evenings ago, and expected a large crowd to eat it and pay for the pleasure of doing so. The crowd came, but the supper was not eaten. A muschievous little boy gave an object lesson on the text, "One sinner destroyeth much good," When the rooms were full this little lad spiced the proceedings by fluging a handful of red pepper on the big stove. In a few moments the Methodists and their customers were coughing and sneezing and choking. They tried to stay and eat the supper and make some money for the good of the cause. But it was in vain. The bad boy and his pepper prevailed, and the supper had to be postponed. On a subsequent evening another supper was served, which was so great a success as to pay for the damage done to the first. From the second

supper the bad boy and the pepper were absent. -Lively times prevail in the Presbyterlan church at Dunkirk, where ex Brother Adams is trying to perform his ministrations in defiance of the action of the Presbytery which deposed him and declared his pulpit vacant. He and his adherents have organized a new church which they seems to be the recolor est lishment and so be entitled to the property of the old clurch. To endow the new concers with a legitimate existence, an ordination of chiera was necessary. Mr. Adams, the deposed pastor, could not, without a bolder act of rebellion against the Presbytery than he wished to engage in, ordain these elders. So he get his brother to do it. The brother is a Congregational minister from Bochester, under the same cloud of heresy as that which cast its shadow over the Dunark Adams. It is expected that there will be a strite for the possession of the boilding. The way the Adams party secured it for last Sunday was by camping there all Saturday night.

-The matter of preaching on the Heidelberg Catechism by the ministers of the Reformed Church was recently inquired into, and the clerks at the various Classes were requested to report on the accounts given to them by the various dominies. The statement had been made that in half of the churches the Catechism was not regularly preached on as required by church regulation. Thirtwen of the Classes have thus far been heard from Two of those report that every minister regularly does his duty in this respect. In others there are a few who, from some cause or other, have emitted it. Some of the pasters say that they preach the Catechism in their own than go through it systematically by question and anawer. It is generally agreed that the use of the Catechina is at best not very interesting business. Many of the brethren who conform to the rule which says that they shall preach on it, do so under a sort of mental protest! and there are no instances on record in which any intel-ligent congregation has made itself disagreeable to the

pastor by calling on him for sermons about the Catechism. ...The proposed "Revised Discipline of the Presbyterian Church" is now published in pamphlet form by the committee having it in charge, in order that the churches may see and discuss the charges which are suggested. There are a variety of minor changes from the old book, but the most important is that which provides for a "indicial commission" to be elected by the General Assembly, and to be a court to which all appeals tram the lower church courts shall be referred for adindication. This "commission" is to be composed of nine ministers and nine chiers, whose decision will be final. The commission is to meet at the same time and place as the General Assembly. Should such a "juds cial commission " be adopted as a part of the legal and ecclesiastical machinery of the Church, the General As sembly will avoid a great deal of trouble and driag. Heretofore it has at times been greatly burdened with appeals and complaints from litigious people, some of which had to remain over for several successive years. It has been almost impossible to de justice to many these, as they have their origin to a great extent in local quarrels concerning which a bedy composed of text med coming from all over the country is not competent to render judgment. There is a great desire in the Chart for such a court, the only anxiety being to have it so of tablished that it will be sure to work right.

-To-day's Sunday school lesson finishes the story of Joseph with the account of his last days. The lesson is in Genesis, 50: 14-26. Joseph and a large family party went to the land of Canana after the death of Jacob, to bury that patriarch in the Lint of Mannelsh in which the remains of Abraham and Isaac hat been laid to rest. On returning to Egypt, Joseph's brid were atraid that Joseph, being no longer under the re-straint of his father's presence, might possibly be moved to take vengeance on them for their treatherens confind in selling him to the Midianites. They well knew that he had the power to order their heads off if it presed the. The crime had all along weighed heavily on periods sciences, and especially so at this time. So they came in him very humbly, with a message as if given by soil to cot in his licetime. Whether this message was made at by them, or was a genuite one, we can only o Hall it been genuine, Jacob weight probably three dele-ered it in person to Jeseph long before. He that as it may, the message had the desired effect, and the britisers must have been greatly relieved when Joseph and semply arounded the second se emnis promised them his protection and anchors for seph survived his father about that a century and when he died was 110 years old. Like the other particular is was particular shout the place of his burial and he made his brothers awar to him that they would take his ancestors. His hosty was embalmed and put in a coffis of sycamore wood to await the return at the la Canaan. There is every reason to be have that Joseph continued in authority as long as he lived. There are few characters in the Hible more worthy of imitation than

Personal Intelligence from the Capital. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-It is understood here hat Mr. Sherman does not expect a Cabinet position under Gardelt but expects to have no trouble in securing

n election to the Senate.
There is little doubt here about Justices Strong and Swapne's early retirement from the Supreme Bench and of Stonicy Matthews's appointment to one of the varancies thus made, then Daven's name is menkomed in connection with the sider varancy.

It is said, here that Congressman Crowley will be the Conking candidate for the Senate.

It is believed that Gen. McConk's bill placing Grant on the retired list with the rank of General will be passed if it can be reached.

A New Yacht for Mr. Ogden Goelet. Messrs. C. & R. Poillon are constructing a

chooner-rigged yacht for Mr. Oxden Goelet, son of the ste Robert Goelet. The keel was labtlast week. When ompleted, she is to be 128 feet in length over all, 25 feet rain, and 11 feet depth of bold. The vessel is the assistand after the Sanpha. She is to be completed by barel 1. Wr. Goeler now occurs a Mr. James Gordon length were a feet or Fifth avenue.

Uncle Rufus and the Irishman. From the House.

. Hatch's striking characteristic is the ennew which he shows on all occasions. He is never like-serin.

Heturning one evening from a dainer party, where he is divide he has a teclerabler, he met an Irishman and his yee in Fish avenue. The man was a bings six-forder, he woman, a selected little creation. The man carried a sateled weighing about half a point, the the woman tringpled along with what thele Riches calls a brity yound baby in her arms. "You britis a stouted Mr. Hatch to the husbraid." It you don't take that chis this instant and carry it. I'll break every line an your body." The associated Irishman, who call sasily have car-ried the indigmant stock broker in his arms, at once obeyed, cowed by the force energy of the straiger.

The merits of the Tolu Rock and Rye, which have cently level introduced, has quickly found its way into the leading hostels and families of this city.

The firstel Reunswick, whose only cristion is merit, has the goods in stock for patrons.—Afr.

Stat of this conscientious and gody man.